

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

NO. 323.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, by
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in advance.

W. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-ff.]

J. W. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 13th, 1862-ff.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-ff.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

JAMES SPEED. W. F. BARRET.
SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith; in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ff.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 18, 1862-ff.

THE E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-ff.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be exceeded.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ff.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864,
EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE
DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M.,
stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations), leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00, A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).
SAM'L GILL, Sup't.
Monday, March 28, 1864-ff.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved
or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY. For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Secy. of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenow, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Ubero Keenow, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Frewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wince Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.

Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.

Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenow, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Foyn, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bulitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doulphane, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. F. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chappell, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Frankfort.

5th Dist.—L. H. Nobles, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owles, Burkville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dunay, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.

11th Dist.—S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burkville.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the

BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a

large amount of CANEEL, Pittsburgh, Youngsborough, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest

market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, or

delivered to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, fob 2 twf.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 20, 1864.

THE COMMONWEALTH,

The Red River Expedition

Cooperative Naval Movements—Official Report of Admiral Porter.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP CRICKET,

OFF ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA.

May 8, 1864.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864.

The Treasurer of the New York Sanitary Fair has paid over to the Sanitary Commission \$1,000,000, as the first installment of the receipts.

Despatches from the Lower Mississippi report a large force of rebels moving upon White river with eighteen pieces of artillery, with the intention of blockading it, and fears are entertained that several steamers on the way down would be captured.

A Move in the Right Direction.

We are gratified,—more, we are decidedly rejoiced, that we have it in our power to publish the annexed order of General BURBRIDGE. It is a move in the right direction, Let those under Gen. BURBRIDGE carry out the order in its letter and spirit. And we would suggest that the Union men of the several counties should furnish General BURBRIDGE the names of disloyal persons who are in any way participating in contracts from the General Government, with evidence to sustain their statements:—

HEAD-QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
AND 5TH DIVISION 23D ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ky., May 12, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 41.]

The practice of giving employment and contracts in the military service to rebels and rebel sympathizers in this District, has become so frequent as almost to amount to a monopoly, and can not be further tolerated without serious injury to the public service. It is therefore ordered that all such employments and contracts shall terminate on the last day of the current month, after which date none but citizens of unquestionable loyalty to the United States Government will be given employment or contracts in the military service in this District. All violations or evasions of this order will be promptly dealt with. Contractors will not be allowed to have rebel partners or agents in the performance of their contracts. All officers in this District will report to these Head-Quarters on the 1st day of June next, the names of all Government employees and contractors, with a description of their service or contracts, and will make similar reports on the first day of each month thereafter, of all persons hired or contracted with since last report.

By command of Brig. Gen. BURBRIDGE,
J. BATES DICKSON,
OFFICIAL Capt. and A. A. Gen'l.

Greenup County Union Meeting.
At a large and respectable meeting of the Union voters of Greenup county—comprised of the very best men,—reliable farmers and others of said county, in the Court House, in Greenupsburgh, on Saturday, May 14, 1864,—being Circuit Court day,—on motion of Geo. Swap, CYRUS VAN BIBBER was called to the Chair, and B. F. BENNETT was elected Secretary; whereupon John Seaton, W. P. Bennett, O. N. Jones, Noah Payne, and Charles Callahan, were chosen a committee on resolutions, who retired, when WILL L. HURST, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting; at the close of whose remarks, the committee, through Judge JOHN SEATON, presented the following resolutions, to wit:—

1. Resolved, We are for the Union at all hazards; and for a vigorous prosecution of the war, till the present rebellion is fully suppressed.

2. We are in favor of the "Union Convention" to be held at BALTIMORE, on the 7th of June, 1864, for the purpose of nominating Union candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

3. We are opposed to the so-called "Democratic Convention," to be held in Chicago, and to "that other" Convention to be held in Cleveland.

4. We request our delegates to attend the Union Convention, to be held in Louisville, on the 25th instant; and to instruct them to fully carry out our views, as herein expressed, and to cast their votes for delegates to attend only the said Union Convention to be held in Baltimore, and to select only such electors as are true Union men, and pledged to support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

5. We have confidence in the honesty and patriotism of our present Chief Magistrate, ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and in his ability, through his present agency, to suppress the present wicked rebellion.

6. We appoint our delegates to carry out our views: Moses Mackay, John W. H. Warnock, Carlile Hunt, Wm. Bryson, B. F. King, Edward Brooks, O. Nelson Jones, John L. Collins, A. C. Van Dyke, Hugh Barr, Will H. McGraw, Robert Barr, Dr. Jas. L. Gibson, Zach. Richards, Wash. Parlow, Saml. G. Wurtz, E. L. Poynter, Dr. A. C. Spalding, Geo. W. Darlington, Alex. Patten, Noah Payne, Spencer Payne, B. F. Bennett, John Moran, Capt. John Russell, H. M. Ryer, Geo. W. Childerson, Edward Hinton, D. S. Mitchell, Cyrus Van Bibber, James Morton, Will. Williams, Elisha Ferguson, Jacob Rake, Will. Dorch, C. Kinster, Robt. McAlister, John Myers, R. Galbraith, Chas. M. Smith, Ben. F. Pratt, James Clifton, Chas. Callahan, Geo. Swap, John Dorch, Jas. S. McMullan, J. M. Powell, John B. King, Will. Corum, Geo. W. Pratt, Jas. P. Pfaff, William Deldrick, Jacob Barney, John R. Barney, N. F. Thorne, A. Van Bibber, O. Van Bibber, Henry Williams, Clem. Swearingin, C. J. Fort, David L. Evans, Saml. Crawford, B. F. Reeves, A. R. Madox, Will. and Jas. Richards, Richard and Spencer and Hiriam Payne, Edward Callahan, Will. P. Barnett, Judge John Seaton, and all other true Union men, who are in favor of these resolutions.

7. That the Frankfort Commonwealth and other Kentucky Union papers, and the Cincinnati, Portsmouth, and Ironton Union papers, and National Intelligencer, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Upon the reception of said resolutions, GEO. M. THOMAS, Esq., of Lewis county, was called upon to address the meeting; and at the close of his remarks, Judge JOHN SEATON was called upon, who also addressed the meeting.

All the speakers took a decided stand for the "Union, at all hazards—unconditionally," and for supporting the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, by all legitimate and constitutional means, even to the enlistment or drafting of negroes; and if the Union could not be maintained otherwise, to wipe out slavery; and all pledged their support to ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the next Presidency, if he should be the nominee of the Union Convention at Baltimore.

The Chairman then offered to put said resolutions to vote as a whole, when, on motion, the vote was taken on them separately, and they were adopted, *unanimously*.

Then, on motion, the meeting adjourned, everything having "gone on" harmoniously.

CYRUS VAN BIBBER, Chairman.

B. F. BENNETT, Secretary.

Drafted Men, Attention!

War News and Army Items.

MAY 18.—The following official telegram was received to-day:

Washington, May 17—9 P. M.—Maj. Gen. Dix: Despatches from Gen. Butler, just received, report the success of his expedition, under Gen. Kautz, to cut the Danville road and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomattox. On Monday morning the enemy in force, under cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's line and forced back in some confusion and with considerable loss, but as soon as the fog lifted Smith re-established his lines and the enemy were driven back to his original lines. At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on the force guarding the rear, but were handsomely repulsed. The troops having been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm, Gen. Butler retired leisurely within his own lines. We hold the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. Prisoners state that Bragg and Davis were present on the field.

In your paper of this morning you publish an old circular issued by the Provost Marshal General in July, 1863, under the original enrollment act. The amended act, passed February 24, 1864, makes many material alterations and renders obsolete many of the old circulars. Not one of the six paragraphs in the circular you published is now in force.

A drafted person paying the commutation is relieved from the draft for filling this quota—the exemption in no case to extend beyond one year.

A drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute is exempted for the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he is drafted.

A drafted man may, after he has reported to the Board of Enrollment and been examined, furnish a substitute or pay the commutation.

All who have been in the military service and discharged before having served two years are liable to draft.

G. W. WOMACK,
President Board of Enrollment

Hon. G. C. Smith, at Cooper Institute,
New York.

Speech by Hon. Green Clay Smith.—A mass meeting was held Friday evening May 13, at the Cooper Institute, New York, under the auspices of the Lincoln Central Campaign Club, in opposition to the postponement of the Republican National Convention, and in favor of the renomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency. The large hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with an intelligent and enthusiastic audience, comprising many ladies. A band was in attendance, which discoursed national airs occasionally during the meeting. The meeting was called to order by the President of the club, Mr. Seward, after which spirited addresses were made by Gen. RICHARD COLESSEY and Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLO. The Chairman next introduced Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, who, he said, was Representative in Congress from his native State of Kentucky, and who, when this war broke out, enlisted in the army as a private, and but a battle after battle fought his way up to the rank of Brigadier General.

General SMITH said he was there by invitation to speak a few words, not from the lips, as evidence of his feelings in this great contest, but to give the sentiments of his heart and to speak the truth. When this rebellion began, our country was peaceful, quiet and happy; there was no place upon the face of the green earth which presented so much of prosperity, happiness and grandeur, and such prospects of ultimate success as a nation, as within the boundary of the Government of the United States. It was not because of oppression, not because of the abstraction of any right from any section of the country, or of any community or individual; it was not because the Constitution had been trampled under foot, or that any laws had been violated, that we had been plunged into this war. It was not the fault of the people of the North that the people of the South had taken up arms, and have been fighting us for three years past, but it was the selfish, mean, low, ambitious, dogged spirit of the men who, tired of living in a republic, desired to become despots—men who had taught, and are still teaching, that there was a certain class of people in this land who should rule. They wanted to throw off the power of the people to rule, and were determined that the Government of the country should become arbitrary, that it should be put in the hands of the slaveocracy of the South. The abominable offspring of treason and crime, that vilest of traitors, who now sits at the head of this Southern rebellion, a scoundrel, wily and able man, has been since he came into political notice, a repudiator and violator of the law, and a perfidious scoundrel in the strongest sense of the term. When he came to the United States Congress, and stepped forward to the altar with the Bible in his hand, and swore to support the Constitution of the United States, and as an evidence of that sincerity, brought his lips in contact with that holy book, it was but a short time until he was in secret conclave with other conspirators of the South to break up and destroy this Union. More than a quarter of a century ago that conclave was held in the City of Washington, and were invited from the North as well as from the South. It was not therefore because Mr. Lincoln was elected President of the United States that the people elected a Northern man of the Republican party, that these men desisted to secede. It was not till after the rebellion had begun, until the newspapers of the South had begun to inflame the minds of the people, that the great mass of the Northern people even knew that there was any charge of oppression. The great mass of the people from one end of the country to the other, were wholly ignorant of any wrong committed. Some of them might think it strange that he, a Kentuckian, should so speak, but he was speaking from love of country. He loved the topographical position of that country, its rivers, mountains, valleys, and plains; his heart came out with all the feeling of affection and kindness that was possible, for many an humble soul now oppressed and downtrodden in the regions of the Southwest, that in whose breasts is but one sentiment, that of love for country, and one desire, that the old flag come again and rescue them from Southern tyranny. It was the duty of the American people to relieve these men, if it took a million in arms.

He was not revengeful, and he disented from a sentiment of hate against the misguided private soldier, however severely he had fought against us, but he would be forgiving. Lee, Davis, Beauregard, and all that class of men—not taking them by the hand and telling them to go, but for giving them a rope to hang them with.

In an article upon bonnets the London Herald exclaims: "But what shall we say to an ornithological adornment still more affected in ladies' hats than either owls' or foxes' heads? We allude to the slice of pheasant which just now appears the popular decoration for the feminine head. We say a slice of pheasant, but it is a tolerably large instalment of the bird, consisting of the wing and a piece of the breast, upon both of which the feathers are retained. Foreign pheasants—principally the Himalayan—being usually employed for the purpose, the effect, as far as plumage is concerned, is gorgeous."

In a circular issued by the Provost Marshal General in July, 1863, which we found going the rounds of the press, and purporting to be at present in force. The annexed letter from the President of the Board of Enrollment for the Fifth Congressional District, shows that the circular has been rendered inapplicable by the legislation of February, 1864:—

To the Editors of the Democrat:—

In your paper of this morning you publish an old circular issued by the Provost Marshal General in July, 1863, under the original enrollment act. The amended act, passed February 24, 1864, makes many material alterations and renders obsolete many of the old circulars. Not one of the six paragraphs in the circular you published is now in force.

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All who have been in the military service and discharged before having served two years are liable to draft.

G. W. WOMACK,
President Board of Enrollment

War News and Army Items.

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Hon. G. C. Smith, at Cooper Institute,
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General SMITH said he was there by invitation to speak a few words, not from the lips, as evidence of his feelings in this great contest, but to give the sentiments of his heart and to speak the truth. When this rebellion began, our country was peaceful, quiet and happy; there was no place upon the face of the green earth which presented so much of prosperity, happiness and grandeur, and such prospects of ultimate success as a nation, as within the boundary of the Government of the United States. It was not because of oppression, not because of the abstraction of any right from any section of the country, or of any community or individual; it was not because the Constitution had been trampled under foot, or that any laws had been violated, that we had been plunged into this war. It was not the fault of the people of the North that the people of the South had taken up arms, and have been fighting us for three years past, but it was the selfish, mean, low, ambitious, dogged spirit of the men who, tired of living in a republic, desired to become despots—men who had taught, and are still teaching, that there was a certain class of people in this land who should rule. They wanted to throw off the power of the people to rule, and were determined that the Government of the country should become arbitrary, that it should be put in the hands of the slaveocracy of the South. The abominable offspring of treason and crime, that vilest of traitors, who now sits at the head of this Southern rebellion, a scoundrel, wily and able man, has been since he came into political notice, a repudiator and violator of the law, and a perfidious scoundrel in the strongest sense of the term. When he came to the United States Congress, and stepped forward to the altar with the Bible in his hand, and swore to support the Constitution of the United States, and as an evidence of that sincerity, brought his lips in contact with that holy book, it was but a short time until he was in secret conclave with other conspirators of the South to break up and destroy this Union. More than a quarter of a century ago that conclave was held in the City of Washington, and were invited from the North as well as from the South. It was not therefore because Mr. Lincoln was elected President of the United States that the people elected a Northern man of the Republican party, that these men desisted to secede. It was not till after the rebellion had begun, until the newspapers of the South had begun to inflame the minds of the people, that the great mass of the Northern people even knew that there was any charge of oppression. The great mass of the people from one end of the country to the other, were wholly ignorant of any wrong committed. Some of them might think it strange that he, a Kentuckian, should so speak, but he was speaking from love of country. He loved the topographical position of that country, its rivers, mountains, valleys, and plains; his heart came out with all the feeling of affection and kindness that was possible, for many an humble soul now oppressed and downtrodden in the regions of the Southwest, that in whose breasts is but one sentiment, that of love for country, and one desire, that the old flag come again and rescue them from Southern tyranny. It was the duty of the American people to relieve these men, if it took a million in arms.

He was not revengeful, and he disented from a sentiment of hate against the misguided private soldier, however severely he had fought against us, but he would be forgiving. Lee, Davis, Beauregard, and all that class of men—not taking them by the hand and telling them to go, but for giving them a rope to hang them with.

In an article upon bonnets the London Herald exclaims: "But what shall we say to an ornithological adornment still more affected in ladies' hats than either owls' or foxes' heads? We allude to the slice of pheasant which just now appears the popular decoration for the feminine head. We say a slice of pheasant, but it is a tolerably large instalment of the bird, consisting of the wing and a piece of the breast, upon both of which the feathers are retained. Foreign pheasants—principally the Himalayan—being usually employed for the purpose, the effect, as far as plumage is concerned, is gorgeous."

In a circular issued by the Provost Marshal General in July, 1863, which we found going the rounds of the press, and purporting to be at present in force. The annexed letter from the President of the Board of Enrollment for the Fifth Congressional District, shows that the circular has been rendered inapplicable by the legislation of February, 1864:—

To the Editors of the Democrat:—

In your paper of this morning you publish an old circular issued by the Provost Marshal General in July, 1863, under the original enrollment act. The amended act, passed February 24, 1864, makes many material alterations and renders obsolete many of the old circulars. Not one of the six paragraphs in the circular you published is now in force.

A drafted person paying the commutation is relieved from the draft for filling this quota—the exemption in no case to extend beyond one year.

A drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute is exempted for the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he is drafted.

A drafted man may, after he has reported to the Board of Enrollment and been examined, furnish a substitute or pay the commutation.

All who have been in the military service and discharged before having served two years are liable to draft.

G. W. WOMACK,
President Board of Enrollment

Hon. G. C. Smith, at Cooper Institute,
New York.

Speech by Hon. Green Clay Smith.—A mass meeting was held Friday evening May 13, at the Cooper Institute, New York, under the auspices of the Lincoln Central Campaign Club, in opposition to the postponement of the Republican National Convention, and in favor of the renomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864.

The official report of Rear Admiral DAVID PORTER, and other interesting matter will be found on the first page of this issue.

By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that "colored" substitutes will be received instead of white drafted men.

Capt. McDowell, of the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, was killed last week in one of the engagements between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON.

The rebel papers report that the railroads damaged by Sheridan have been repaired. This is undoubtedly premature. The bridges destroyed could not have been repaired by this time.

Intelligence has been received at New Orleans from Havana that the Harriet Lane, captured by the rebels at Galveston, has run the blockade at that place and reached Havana. She was a valuable prize to the rebels, and will yet give trouble to our cruisers and commerce.

It is our painful duty to state, that intelligence was received in this city yesterday morning, of the death of Mrs. SAMUELS, the accomplished wife of Wm. T. SAMUELS, Esq., Auditor of Public Accounts of this State. Her death occurred at Elizabethtown, Ky. The Public offices were closed yesterday.

The women in all the loyal States seem to be agitating the propriety of economy in articles of luxury, and of abstaining from the purchase of imported finery. A very influential meeting, called by the directress of the late Metropolitan Sanitary Fair, was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, the 16th May; a similar meeting took place at Indianapolis on the same day, and we find frequent mentions of movements in the same direction in our exchanges from various sections.

A Villainous Hoax!

The New York World, which loses no opportunity to show its disloyalty, on the 18th May, published a document purporting to be a proclamation from the President, stating that Gen. GRANT's campaign into Virginia had proved a failure; appointing Thursday, the 26th of May, as a day to be observed with prayer and humiliation; and closing with a call for 400,000 more men, to be raised by the 15th day of June, by voluntary, or on that day by a general draft.

The villainous thing was telegraphed all over the country, to the dismay of loyal people, and the joy of the rebels and their friends. The perpetrator deserves, and we hope he will receive, condign punishment.

CAPITAL HOTEL AT FRANKFORT FOR SALE. This fine hotel is ordered to be sold to the highest bidder in the city of Frankfort on the 24th instant. There is no more appropriate building in the country for a female college. It is worthy the attention of those engaged in teaching. Its capacity, and the substantial character of the improvements, render it eminently suitable for such a purpose—*Louisville Democrat*.

Well, as the Senior of the Democrat is an experienced teacher, and fully competent to take charge of such a college as he recommends, we would suggest that he should purchase the Hotel, when sold, and establish a female school; and the two published editors of the Journal being also old pedagogues, he might probably secure their services, as assistants. We think all three would thus be better employed than in editing newspapers opposed to the Government, and aiding the insurrection.

Col. Marion C. Taylor, of Shelby.

The Louisville Journal says a telegram, dated Chattanooga, May 17th, by Mr. E. O. TYLER, stating that Col. MARION C. TAYLOR, commanding the gallant Fifteenth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, "had both his legs carried away by a cannon ball," in the fighting before Dalton, or Resaca.

The probabilities are, that Colonel TAYLOR was mortally wounded. It so, he is the third Colonel that has fallen at the head of the Fifteenth. Col. POPE, Lt. Col. JOUETT, and Maj. CAMPBELL, with Lt. MCGRATH and other officers, fell at Chaplin Hills; Colonel FOREMAN, was killed at Stone River.

We knew Col. TAYLOR well, and intimately. He was a native of Marion county, we believe; but has resided in Shelby for many years; and has represented her in the Legislature. When treason raised her infamous banner, Col. TAYLOR joined the "Minnie Greys," a volunteer company in Shelbyville, and was soon after, on the determination of the company to enlist under the first call of the President for three years, chosen Captain. The company mustered, we think, one hundred and nine men, and some of them, after they joined the Fifteenth Regiment, were placed in other companies. In the organization of the Fifteenth, the "Minnie Greys" were designated company A; and a band of better men never volunteered. Nobly have the men and the officers done their duty,—attesting with their prowess on the battle fields their love of the Union, sealing with their blood and lives their devotion to country—their hatred of treason.

Colonel TAYLOR, was a true friend; a noble soldier; and a gallant officer. Friends will inurn his memory in their innermost hearts, and long will he be remembered as one "Of soul sincere, Ennobled by himself,—as all approved."

Lord LYONS, the British Minister, declares the documents published by the rebel authorities, purporting to be a correspondence between the British Government and the so-called Southern Confederacy, are forgeries.

The rebel Major General EDWARD JOHNSON, captured by Gen. HANCOCK during the battles near Spotsylvania Court House, is a native of Kentucky, and graduated in the same class, at West Point, with BRAEBURN, HARDEE, and SIBLEY, of the rebel service, and McDOWELL, GRAINGER, and other Union officers.

The Louisville Democrat publishes a letter from Shepherdsville, in which the paucity of members attending the meeting in Bullitt county, to appoint delegates to the Guthrie-Prentice Convention is exposed. We have no doubt the same fact is true in regard to most of the meetings which have been held to appoint delegates to that unholy transfer body. The people are not that concern; they are for the Union, and will be represented in the Union Convention, maugre all the efforts of the Guthrie-Prentice, assisted as they may be by returned rebels, rebel sympathizers, quasi-Union men, disloyal contractors, *id genus omne*.

Sweet OWEN.—Something Wrong.

Has not an error been committed, as to the number that should have been drafted from Owen county? The number of enrolled militia reported in Owen, on the 1st September, 1863, according to Adjutant General BOYLE's Report to the Legislature, was 1,503. She has eighty-three volunteers in the Union service; and yet was called upon by the draft for only sixty-five men! Oldham county had 534 enrolled militia; has in the Union army 243 volunteers; and was called upon to raise by the draft forty men. Henry county had 795 enrolled militia; 352 in the Union service, and had to furnish by the draft *seventy-three* men!

By comparing the accounts as regards Henry and Oldham counties, with Owen's, we have come to the conclusion, that the number which should have been drafted from Owen county is 651—*six hundred and fifty-one*.

To Fuse, a Moral Impossibility.

To divide, distract, and destroy the Union party, the Guthrie-Prentice clique, attempted to steal and appropriate the name of Democrat, and hitched it on to Conservative Union. Since then we have noticed that the Louisville Journal and its followers have but seldom used the term "Union;" they often use the word "Conservative;" but most frequently "Democrat" is the favored word to designate their faction. The Journal, for some years, has exhibited a strong hankering after the name of Democrat, and recently appeared determined to appropriate it, whether or not, and leave the Louisville Democrat "out in the cold." But it has met a repulse. Its claims have been ignored; and its pretension to Democracy has been hung up to dry, by the following sentence from the call of those *old-ever-true* Democrats, Messrs. Wolfe, Lindsey, Logan, Craig & Co.—

"It is needless to say to any one acquainted with Kentucky politics, that the Democratic party of Kentucky will not be in any sense represented by the Convention which has been called through the Louisville Journal for the 25th of May; nor is it necessary to mention any of the well known reasons why such a representation (under present circumstances) is a moral impossibility.

Does not that squelch the Journal's Democracy beautifully?

Hon. George H. Yeaman.

In an article in the Commonwealth of May 9, under the head line "Breaking Cover at Last," this sentence occurred:

"We then desired to know, if the Democratic committee had not concluded to call a State Convention,—to meet probably in June,—when a letter was received from Senator POWELL, advising the Wickliffe party to unite with the Guthrie-Prentice "Conservative Democratic Union" clique, as the only possible means which could be conceived of for defeating Mr. LINCOLN in Kentucky; and that this advice was endorsed by Messrs. DAVIS, MALLORY, HARDING and WADSWORTH, and, probably, Messrs. GRIDER and YEAMAN!"

We are satisfied that we did injustice to Hon. GEO. H. YEAMAN in this matter: not intentionally, by any means. We had heard that all the members of Congress from Kentucky had signed Mr. POWELL's letter, except Messrs. ANDERSON, RANDALL, and SMITH. Subsequent information inclined us to hope that Messrs. GRIDER and YEAMAN had not joined in the endorsement of Mr. POWELL's advice; and, in the sentence above quoted, we so framed our reference to them as to express a doubt of their having done so. We now know that Mr. YEAMAN did not sign or approve Senator POWELL's coalition manifesto.

And we may also state our conviction, that he does not approve of the Guthrie-Prentice scheme to transfer the Union party of Kentucky to the Chicago Peace Democracy.

The call of GUTHRIE, PRENTICE, & Co., and Messrs. POWELL, DAVIS, MALLORY, HARDING, WADSWORTH & Co.'s scheme, both invited and solicited, rebels, rebel sympathizers and secessionists to coalesce—to fuse,—to unite into one party, in opposition to the Union party.

In such an incongruous coalition, Mr. YEAMAN, nor any other Union man, could have no sympathy. The Union party have not invited, and do not intend to invite, rebels to coalesce with them. If there are any repentant rebels, who,—like the prodigal son, have become convinced of the errors of their way, and are truly penitent for their great sin,—elect to unite with the Unionists, and thus show their faith by their works, they will be received into fellowship. But we do not want, and will not recognize, any aid or assistance from disloyalists.

Messrs. Editors, this was not a Democratic Convention, nor was it any kin to it. The Democrats won't have anything to do with it. We, the Democrats, will send delegates to the Convention of the 15th of June, at which time you will see men from our country who are really and truly Democrats—not bogus.

Yours, *DEMOCRAT.*

The rebel papers at Richmond publish a foolish telegram from Meridian, Mississippi, that Gen. STEELE had surrendered at Camden. Gen. S. was at Little Rock at the time; on his return from Camden, he whipped the rebels under KIRBY SMITH, at Sabine river, where the rebels admit a loss of 2,000, in killed and wounded.

Major GENERALS.—The Senate on the 12th inst., confirmed the following nominations to Major Generals:

Brigadier General Horatio G. Wright. Brigadier General Andrew J. Smith. Brigadier General Andrew A. Humphreys. Brigadier General John M. Schofield.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writing from New Orleans on the 7th, relates the following additional chapter of disasters connected with the Red River disaster:

"The news from Red River this morning is not very pleasant. On the 5th inst., the John Warner, having on board the 55th Ohio Volunteers, re-enlisted veterans, with a number of other soldiers, was attacked by rebel infantry, artillery and cavalry this side of Alexandria. She was under convoy of two tin-clads, Nos. 8 and 15. After a sharp fight, which both the Warner and the tin-clads were raked in every direction by shot and shell, the transport was compelled to surrender. A portion of the troops on board the Warner escaped to shore, and, marching down ten or twelve miles, succeeded in getting on the steamboat Shreveport, which lay below, and the stepe to this place. The two tin-clads were shortly after compelled to surrender in a sinking condition, a portion of their crews escaping to tell the story. It is reported that the rebels have a force of from 10,000, to 12,000 along Red River, this side of Alexandria. Our army seems to be still at the latter place, and it is said that a force has been sent down thence to drive away the rebels who are thus infesting the shores of the river below."

METROPOLITAN HALL.—To-morrow evening closes the season of the "Combination Dramatic" Troupe in this city, and those who can truly enjoy and appreciate legitimate drama will regret their departure. Although it has rained almost every evening since they have been performing here, they have had very fair audiences, who, by the applause they gave, evidenced their appreciation of some very good acting. BELLA GOLDEN's portraiture of character, in her role, is imitative. She takes a benefit to-night, and a very attractive programme is presented. We trust her efforts to please, amuse, and instruct the good people of this city, will draw a crowded house. She appears as Camille to-night.

Mr. B. MACAULEY takes a benefit to-morrow night. He is fast "combining the finish of Macready with the fire of Forrest," and sometimes enraptures the audience by his genius. He appears as Armand Duvall.

Mrs. WEAVER as an old lady is very good; Miss ELLA GOLDEN as the charming young lady, Miss LAURIE acts her part well. Mr. WEAVER as the genial, good-humored old gentleman, is excellent, and his rendition of "Haversack" was very fine. Mr. DAVIES is very amusing and would make a "statue smile," were it possible for one to do so. Mr. GOLDEN, as the dignified, courtly gentleman, impetuous lover, and scheming man of the world, is effective. Messrs. RANKIN, EASKEIN, and the other members of the Troupe, all reflect credit upon themselves and the Troupe by the correct rendition of the various characters performed by them.

A rich Development of Conservatism.

Our Union readers will find in the annexed letter, from Shepherdsville, to the Louisville Democrat, some rich disclosures regarding the kind of meetings the Guthrie-Prentice Conservative Union Democrats are holding, to send delegates to their Chicago transfer Convention. They will see also the delightful spirit of harmony which exists in the ranks of the two factions, who have got off the Union train,—one in March, 1863; the other in the fall of 1863,—and are now striving to divide the Union party of Kentucky, for the benefit of the disloyalists, who are sailing under the banner of the "Peace Democracy."

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Yours, *DEMOCRAT.*

The Draft in Shelby.

The following are those in Shelby who have prides in the draft. The (a.s.) after a name indicates that the person is a negro slave:

Linon. Walters, (o. s.) Thomas Hinkle, (o. s.) Geo. Nurland, (o. s.) Thomas Elston, Jno. Moore, Mose Finley, (o. s.) Benjamin Onan, Pat. J. Goff, (f. m. c.) Robt. Campbell, Dan. Collier, (o. s.) John Carpenter, (o. s.) Clement Moore, Alex. D. Hopkins, John W. Dore, E. Lawson, (f. m. c.) Nick Wilson, (o. s.) Wm. Williams, George Bird, (o. s.) Elias Robertson, Charles Nash, (o. s.) Elias Long, Jeremiah Long, Whitman Thomas, George Graves, (o. s.) Jackson Eades, James Shafer, Joe McDowell, (o. s.) Wm. Russell, James Creak, Wm. M. Sharrard, R. N. Ellis, Stamper Glenn, James Johnson.

The Washington Chronicle relates the following:

In Fredericksburg, at this writing, there are over 12,000 of our wounded. Sunday morning they began crowding into the town. Mr. Slaughter, Mayor of the city, and Mr. Mayer, of the celebrated heights near Fredericksburg, in the full zeal of their patriotic hearts, rallied a few guerrillas and marched three hundred of our wounded into the rebel lines. Poor fellows! theirs is a sad fate. Hungry, thirsty, and weary they were when captured. How much worse are they now! Major Slaughter and several other prominent citizens are now in the guard-house at Fredericksburg.

Major SLAUGHTER and the several other prominent citizens should have been promptly hung. That is what should have been done with them.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized by the friends of M. M. BENTON, Esq., to state, that the name of this gentleman will be presented to the District Convention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors, will be held at the Tobacco Exchange, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864, in the city of Louisville, on the first day of the State Tobacco Exhibition, for the purpose of receiving propositions from the several local Societies for holding with them the Seventh Annual Kentucky State Fair, Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

Mr. B. MACAULEY takes a benefit to-morrow night. He is fast "combining the finish of Macready with the fire of Forrest," and sometimes enraptures the audience by his genius. He appears as Armand Duvall.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

Suggestions to Farmers.

Another draft has been made upon the Agricultural labor of the Northwest by the call of the Governors for 85,000 men for an hundred days. The question arises how the deficiency of labor thus occasioned can be made up. We see but two or three chances of balancing the account.

In the first place, those who are left can perform a little more than they had intended. The task of whipping the rebellion and at the same time keeping the country supplied with the necessities of life is decidedly extraordinary, and this is no time for any patriot, whether in the field of war or the field of work, to consult his ease. Those at home can perform an extra task and still be far more comfortably situated than those who are marshaled in defense of the Government. Increased enterprise and labor at home should be deemed a patriotic duty; but they have also the stimulant of extra profit.

In the second place, the agriculturalist will find it greatly to their advantage to employ more machinery, especially in harvesting the coming crops. It is true that most of the larger farmers are already supplied with machinery, but the smaller producers should now co-operate for the purchase of mowers, reapers, &c., as one machine would do work for several farms as well as one. Two, four, six, or more can thus divide the cost amongst them and own the machine. It will be difficult if not impossible to cut the coming crop in consequence of the scarcity of hands, without increased machinery.

Several farmers can own a reaper or mower and co-operate in cutting each others harvest.

Let a little mutual good feeling prevail in this regard. Should each one insist upon cutting his harvest first the difficulty could be readily settled by lot.

In the third place the women should be ready and willing to help in such field work as is within their strength. A woman can drop or cover corn as well as a man; indeed in some localities both daughters and matrons have been in the habit of turning out in corn planting. Then when the cultivation comes on they can "set up" the little corn that may be disturbed by the cultivator or plow; and here and there a vigorous and ambitious daughter that is really alive can help in working the teams. Many a woman during the American revolution plowed, planted, and gathered into barns while their husbands and fathers were achieving the independence of their country. To render such assistance now will be worth speaking of hereafter.

We suggest also that the farmers continue to plow and plant till the middle of June. It may all ripen in which case a larger profit will be derived; but should frost nip it too early, it will still pay as feed, for beef will be high. The wheat crop will be light, and the unfavorable spring prevented the planting of but a small area in oats; consequently the main reliance will be on corn, of which there cannot be too much planted.

By the time the fall work comes on, it is expected there will be a considerable accession to agricultural labor from foreign countries, and perhaps from the South also. The democrats promised us a great influx of negroes in case the war should liberate them; but like most of their promises the fulfillment cannot yet be seen. At all events get the grain into the ground, cultivate early and late, and the country will be benefited.

We suggest also that unusual attention be given to the production of beans, and such vegetables as can be profitably used for food for man and beast. Ruta bagas do well in a latitude North of this and are a most profitable food for stock. Beans do well on almost any poor land; do not hesitate to plant them. Potatoes do best in this latitude as a general thing planted early, but this season plant if it is not till the last of June. Then immediately after wheat harvest sow buckwheat copiously; it will help out the wheat deficiency and bring a large profit.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on April 18, 1864, a negro boy, by calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hoskins, of Garrard county Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 9, 1864-wlm.

NOTICE.

COVINGTON, KY., MARCH 31, 1864.

WAS COMMITTED TO ME as Jailer of Kenton county, Ky., on the 21st day of March, 1864, TOM, a negro who was supposed to belong to Nancy Rogers, of Boone county, Ky., 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, mulatto color, 24 years of age, and dressed in butternut jeans. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said boy.

A. H. HEROD,

Jailer Kenton county, Ky.

April 4, 1864. wlm.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

FRANCIS BREWER'S ad'm'r, Pl't,

vs. Francis Brewer's heirs, &c., Def'ts,

In Equity.

BY an order of the Franklin Circuit Court, this cause was referred to the undersigned, to hear proof and audit the debts against the estate of Francis Brewer, deceased—to report the value of the slaves; and hear proof and report upon such matters connected with said estate as may be desired by any of the parties to the action.

Parties interested will present their proof, and creditors file their claims properly proven, before me at my office in Frankfort, by the 25th day of April, 1864.

G. W. GWIN,

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.

[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]

March 25, 1864-td.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

J. Harlan's ad'm'r, Pl'ts,

vs. J. Harlan's heirs and others, Def'ts,

In Equity.

THE creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, properly proven to the undersigned, at his office in Frankfort, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT; at which time the examination will close by order of the Court.

L. HORD, Commissioner.

April 12, 1864-507-td

NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, APRIL 9, 1864.

I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. M. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 17, 1864-wlm-1637.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro male about 40 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. M. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864-1m*-1635.

NOTICE.

MARGARET HERENSMITH, ad'm'r., Pl't., Petition in Equity.

CHAS. C. HERENSMITH, et al, def'ts., Petition in Equity.

J. L. HERENSMITH, ad'm'r., Pl't., Petition in Equity.

THE above causes have been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estates of Margaret Heren Smith and J. L. Heren Smith are hereby directed to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the first day of June next for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN, Commissioner.

Frankfort, April 15, 1864-1m*-303.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

MARGARET HERENSMITH, ad'm'r., Pl't., Petition in Equity.

CHAS. C. HERENSMITH, et al, def'ts., Petition in Equity.

J. L. HERENSMITH, ad'm'r., Pl't., Petition in Equity.

THE above causes have been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estates of Margaret Heren Smith and J. L. Heren Smith are hereby directed to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the first day of June next for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN, Commissioner.

Frankfort, April 22, 1864-1m*-311.

THE TENTH SESSION

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, January 25, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$8 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

Jan. 23, 1864.



JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 28, 1864.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.

R. P. PEPPER.

Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-tf.

GRAY & SAFFELL,

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern PORT FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864-tf.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

C O M P O U N D

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorable known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His infinite preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL or WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his WORM LOZENGES, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, that he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. This honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bards defied to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a balm with them that there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, as it is, nevertheless satisfied from the examination of the evidence relating to his virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, or to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

In

D Y S P E P S I A,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give me

C E D R O N B I T T E R S

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS,

LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING

UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;

In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALgia;

And in FEVER AND AGUE;

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it prevents them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

As Dr. Bull's Bitters are a specific.

By Druggists and Grocers generally.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.

[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]

March 25, 1864-td.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

J. Harlan's ad'm'r., Pl'ts,

vs. J. Harlan's heirs and others, Def'ts,

In Equity.

THE cause has been referred to the undersigned: